REPRESENTATIONS—(*Continued*).

No. 77.—Opening of depots in each district headquarter to sell copper and brass utensils.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya (Sravanabelagola).

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA prayed that deserving artisans who worked in brass, etc., might be given a small capital and encouraged to open a depot in each district headquarter to vend copper and brass utensils in order to afford facilities to people to get articles at a moderate price. He added that, in Mysore, about Rs. 20 lakhs worth of utensils were sold and that most of them were manufactured at Sravanabelagola. While they were sold on the spot at 6 annas per vessel, the Sowcars and others who purchased them for that price sold them at prices ranging from 14 annas to Re. 1 in other places. He did not understand why the vessels should be sold at different rates at different places.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that such artisans could very easily sell their articles at Re. 1.

If that was the case, MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA observed that Government themselves might take over those articles and sell them at a uniform rate of 9 annas or 12 annas in all places instead of allowing middle men to make enormous profits. The articles prepared at Sravanabelagola were such as were required for ordinary use in all places and as such, he thought that they ought to be made available at cheaper rates. One result of such an arrangement would be the promotion of local industry.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government could not interfere in such matters.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL added that the artisans might form themselves into a co-operative society and open depots. The Government would then be able to afford them all loan facilities through such a co-operative society.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA enquired why the artisans required loans when they could sell articles worth as much as Rs. 20 lakhs.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY also observed that if the Government entered into commercial world there would always be loss and they would also be competing with merchants. He did not think that the arrangement proposed was feasible.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government could not accept the proposal made in the representation.

No. 78.—Membership to the Board of Visitors for the Bhadravati Iron Works.

Messrs. A. S. Murigappa and Patel Basappa (Shimoga Taluk), G. C. Mahalingappa (Shimoga Municipality), J. Sivarudrappa (Honnali Taluk).

The present members constituting the Board of Visitors for the Bhadravati Iron Works were in a disadvantageous position to watch the progress of the Works owing to the fact that they were all far off from the Works. It was therefore prayed that at least three gentlemen from the Shimoga District be appointed on this Board.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA observed that the Committee of Visitors for the Bhadravati Iron Works had absolutely no powers and were not in a position to get any authentic information in regard to the Works. He therefore requested that their powers should be clearly defined.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be examined after the new Chairman had studied the position.

No. 79.—Providing well-boring machine to every district.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa (Hassan Taluk), Messrs. Bagamane Deva Gowda (Chikmagalur Taluk), Manjegowda, Dyavappagowda, (Mudigere Taluk) and C. Subbanna Naik (Koppa Taluk).

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA prayed that a well-boring plant with all its eqipment be placed in each of the Malnad district headquarters with a view to utilize it for providing good drinking water in villages where necessary, as the water in wells in Malnad parts got contaminated on account of heavy rains which caused damage to the wells also.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA CHETTY also supported the request.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA CHETTY said that the expenditure was only about Rs. 10,000 on each drill and requested that one might be given for use at Dasarahalli.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the District Boards were consulted whether they were prepared to purchase and maintain drills for use within the districts if Government contributed half the cost of such drills. The District Boards, however, did not take advantage of the offer. The Department of Industries and Commerce was manufacturing as many drills as possible with a view to hire them to local bodies and private parties. Government had also issued rules for hiring out well-boring sets to those desirous of sinking wells. Even now, it was open to District Boards to take advantage of the offer and to make known their requirements. As the cost of each drill was about

Rs. 11,000, a free supply of 2 drills to each district, however desirable, was out of the question.

No. 80.—Power to elect members from the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly to the Mysore University Senate.

Mr. A. S. Nanjundapqa (Alur Sub-Taluk).

It was prayed that power may be granted to elect 4 members from the Legislative Council and 8 from the Representative Assembly to the Mysore University.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA requested that, as the question of granting power to elect members from the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly to the University Senate had been agreed to by the Senate, a Bill in the present session itself might be introduced to give effect to it. He further requested that District Boards also might be authorised to elect their own representatives to the Senate as in Madras.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to bring a Bill in the course of the present session itself as the re-organisation proposals had not yet been received from the University.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that the re-organisation scheme dealt with the Senate, the University Council and the Academic Council. The original opinion was that if laymen went to the Senate, they might not have the necessary experience to discuss various matters relating to the University. But now that opinion had been revised. While the Academic Council and the University Council dealt purely with matters pertaining to the literary and educational side of the University, the Senate was a larger body dealing with questions of general importance. As such he thought that the representation of District Boards on that body would be a very desirable step. Such a principle had been accepted both by the Madras and the Andhra Universities.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA observed that in the re-organisation scheme provision had been made for two representatives from the Mysore and Bangalore City Municipalities.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY thought that the scope for popular representation should be widened by allowing the District Boards also to elect their own representatives.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the provision of seats for the City Municipalities was made by the Senate themselves and that the question of providing seats for District Boards did not arise at present. That question, he said, might be considered at the proper time when the proposals of the University were received.

MR. RAMADAS did not agree with Mr. D. S. Mallappa's suggestion. There was much difference between the conditions in the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State. In the first place, education had not spread in Mysore to the same extent as in Madras. In the second place, the Madras University was practically independent of Government, while the Mysore University was wholly dependent on Government. In those circumstances he thought that rather than ask for the representation from District Boards, the representation from the Representative Assembly itself might be increased.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question would be carefully considered after the recommendations from the University were received.

No. 81.— Physical culture to be made compulsory in all schools and colleges.

Mr. A. S. Nanjundappa (Alur Sub-Taluk).

MR. A. S. NANJUNDAPPA prayed that physical culture might be made compulsory in all schools and colleges in the State.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the Senate had passed a resolution in the matter of providing compulsory physical training and drill in the University, that a Committee had been appointed to formulate proposals in the matter and that their proposals were under the consideration of the University Council and the results awaited by Government. He added that two Inspectors of Physical Education had been appointed by the Education Department, and vacation classes were being held by them to train general teachers of schools so that they might undertake the work in their schools and that every attempt was being made to make physical education an integral part of schoolwork.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWEA suggested that the Instructors should be of the type of Professor K. V. Iyer and Professor M. V. Krishna Rao so as to induce athletic spirit in the minds of boys.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA suggested that it would be better if physical culture charts were arranged to be hung up in every school.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to do so as far as possible.

No. 82.—Introduction of Marathi as a Second Language in Schools and Colleges of the State.

Mr. N. Y. Pissay (Minority Interest).

MR. N. Y. PISSAY prayed that Marathi might kindly be introduced as the Second Language in all schools and colleges of the State, as the Marathi speaking population was nearly three lakhs (including Brahmins and Non-Brahmins) or equal to the Mahommedan population of the State, and further as the mother-tongue of the Marathi speaking population was getting corrupted. He added that if that was not possible, at least, in some schools Marathi might be introduced as a Second Language.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to comply with the request.

No. 83.—Reduction of school, college and examination fees.

Messrs. T. Ramachandra Rao (Magadi Taluk), A. M. Venkataswamiah (Closepet Municipality), Siddegowda *alias* Appajigowda (Chennapatna Taluk) and K. Srikantiah (Bangalore City Municipality).

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA RAO prayed that the old rate of school, college and examination fees might be restored as the present abnormal increase of fees, while frustrating the benevolent object to create facilities for the spread of higher education in the State, acted as a positive impediment to such of the poor and intelligent students as could not claim preferential treatment from Government and that the number of free and half free-ships intended for them be also increased. He added that when the University was getting all their grants from Government, the Representative Assembly should have been consulted before enhancing the fees. The enhancement of fees should not be a source of profit to the University.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL referred the mover to page 14 of the Dewan's Address and said that the scale of tuition and examination fees in the University which was hitherto abnormally low when compared with the scale in other Universities, had been increased on the recommendation of the University Senate.

He added that even with the present enhancement, the fees levied in the Colleges in Mysore were very low when compared with those in other provinces. While the tuition fee in Colleges in Mysore was Rs. 80 for Intermediate in Science, it was Rs. 180 in the Calcutta Presidency College, Rs. 150 in Bombay Elphinstone College and Rs. 93 in Madras Pachiyappa's College. Similarly for the B.A. Pass, whereas it was Rs. 96 in Mysore, it was Rs. 180 in Calcutta, Rs. 150 in Bombay and Rs. 114 in Madras. So also, for B.A. Hons. while it was Rs. 120 in Mysore, it

was Rs. 192 in Calcutta. Thus, the above statistics showed, he said, that the tuition fees in Mysore were very low.

MR. S. VENKATESIAH said that the comparison of school fees with other Universities could not be a real guide and that on the other hand the comparison of the total expenditure would be a better one. In his opinion the absolute figures without comparing expenditure would be of little avail.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that even taking expenditure into consideration Mysore compared very favourably.

MR. K. SRIKANTIAH said that hitherto many poor students were able to go up for the University education somehow, but that after the enhancement of fees, it was difficult for them either to go outside or to study in Mysore. He therefore thought, that scope for higher education should not be reduced by enhancing the fees.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was ample provision for free ships in the case of poor students and that the University had a scale of such free-ships. He added that the University had many developments in view and that as the Government grants were limited and the University wanted more funds, the Government had to sanction the proposal for the enhancement of fees. He also added that while the examination fees in other Universities were generally a source of profit, in the Mysore University there had been a loss for the previous 2 or 3 years. The fees now enhanced were meant just to balance receipts and expenditure on account of examinations.

MR. K. SRIKANTIAH then pointed out that efficiency in tuition in Mysore was very low.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that all the same the examiners had to be paid. He enquired of Mr. Srikantiah whether it was his intention that the expenditure on the University should be met entirely by Government.

MR. K. SRIKANTIAH replied that it was not his view that the Government should meet the entire expenditure on the University; but that the education cess, the local cess and so many other kinds of cesses that the people paid, he thought, might be utilised for expenditure on the University.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that education cess had nothing to do with the expenditure on the University. It was not intended for University Education.

MR. K. SRIKANTIAH next observed that there would be no use spending money on the University if higher education was not allowed to be availed of by many poor students.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the scale of fees in the University, even with the present enhancement, was not as high as that anywhere else in British India, as already stated by him.

MR. N. Y. PISSAY said that boys now went up for higher education in order to obtain Government appointments. He observed that the best way to discourage such a practice was to discourage such boys from going up by enhancing the school fees. In this view, he said, he opposed the representation. He was for a still further increase.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH pointed out that while other sister States spent as much as 60 per cent of their income for Primary Education, the Mysore State spent not more than 25 per cent. He thought that the provision of elementary education was the obligatory duty on the part of Government and hence greater expenditure on such education was necessary. He did not think that the people required just then much University education. That was only optional.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that expenditure on University Education was not an optional expenditure, as it could not be denied that the people did want higher education. He agreed that there must be some proportion in the expenditure on both kinds of education.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that the development of University education should only come after that of Primary education. In his opinion, it was the development of University Education that was responsible for the large unemployment in the State.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that was the reason why the Government were introducing new technical courses.

MR. S. C. MALLAIYA said that Government were not giving grants to Primary Education in the same proportion as they gave to the Universtiy Education. He feared that if the University fees were reduced, Government would be called upon to pay more for the University. He therefore opposed the representation.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA pleaded for the reduction of the college fees. He did not see how the University could materially be benefited by an increase of barely Rs. 20,000 on account of the enhancement of fees. The state of the country at present was that there were very few people

possessing higher education. Under such circumstances, he thought that much freer scope should be given for higher education.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA said that while the University education might be called a luxury, primary education was a necessity. It was impossible for Government to give liberally both to the University Education as well as to Primary Education. But Government should see which was their obligatory duty and provide grants accordingly. In this view he opposed the representation for the reduction of fees on the ground that if the fees were reduced, it would be necessary for Government to grant more sums to the University.

MR. MANJIAH said that while the villagers were called upon to pay all kinds of cesses by way of education cess, irrigation cess, etc., they did not get adequate recompense from the several payments made by them. For instance, the villagers had very little education while those in towns enjoyed the benefits of it to the greatest extent. It was the duty of Government to improve the educational facilities to the villagers in the first place and then look to higher education. In this view he said that more grants should be given for primary education.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that it should have been a matter for very great satisfaction if the members had put up even 1/100th part of the vigour that they exhibited in favour of the reduction of fees in the University, for a greater development of primary education. He said that the University education was necessarily costly and that even in Western countries it was only the people of means that went up for higher education, while the others stopped at the Secondary education stage. He thought that the development of primary education was the first duty of Government, and that the development of University education should come later. He did not think that the small enhancement of fees in the University really mattered very much as stated by some previous speakers. In his opinion, no reduction of fees was called for.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY said, that the progress of education of many promising poor students who were anxious to have the University education would be retarded by the enhancement of college fees. With reference to the comparison of the fees levied in Mysore and Bombay, he said that the comparison would not stand actual test for the simple reason that the earning capacity in Bombay was

much higher than that in Mysore. While agreeing that primary education was absolutely necessary, he did not think that that was sufficient without equal facilities for higher education being also given. He did not think also that the University education was at all a luxury as was stated by certain members but a necessity for the future well-being of the State.

MR. S. VENKATESIA pleaded that the members should not entertain stepmotherly feelings towards the University. He said that he could not agree with the comparison instituted by the THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL in regard to college fees. If the comparison should be fair, it should be based on the consideration of the total expenditure.

From his personal knowledge he could say that the expenditure of the Engineering College having exceeded the income there was a proposal to increase the fees in that college. But, it was thought that such a step would not be just unless fees were enhanced in all the colleges. A resolution was accordingly submitted to Government in the matter. Just at that time the question of restricting the grant to the University was under the active consideration of Government and when the resolution of the University in regard to the enhancement of fees came up before them, they readily accorded sanction to it.

With reference to the general discussion in regard to the enhancement of college fees, he said that it was necessary to see what was the proportion between the total fee income and the total expenditure, the value of an academic degree in Mysore and elsewhere and what expenditure would be incurred for each degree.

He thought that the Government did not closely examine the scale of expenditure for each grade of education. Speaking for himself, he said that he was all along against the enhancement of fees in the University.

With reference to the statement made by MR. H. C. DASAPPA that the people who spoke in favour of higher education did not evince as much vigour on the question of the development of primary education, Mr. Venkatesiah said that there was no one who did not support the request for larger grants for primary education while there was a large volume of opinion against the grants to the University. He said that without the University education, it would be impossible to get proper teachers for the Intermediate or High School education. He did not agree that University education was a luxury; on the other hand, he thought that

there should be no rivalry between University education and primary education. The aim of the people should be to see that the Mysore University was made a first class University and that everyone should share in the general benefit of the higher education.

No. 84.—Reduction of the enhanced scale of College fees.

Messrs. K. T. Satyanarayana Setty, and N. M. Sivalingappaiya (Kadur Taluk), G. Kariyanna (Minority Interest) and Hosakoppa Krishna Rao (Koppa Taluk).

This subject was not discussed separately (*Vide* discussions on the previous subject.)

No. 85.—Establishment of Science Section in the Intermediate College at Tumkur.

Messrs. Yejaman Siddappa, Tumkur Municipality and Abdul Nabi Khan, Tumkur Taluk.

MR. SIDDAPPA prayed that a Science Section for the Intermediate College at Tumkur might be opened. He added that this was the sixth time he brought the present representation and that at every time on the previous occasions, the representation used to lapse for want of time for discussion. He also submitted that Tumkur was very near to Bangalore, that it was already showing signs of prosperity, that recently electricity also had been given to the place, that Government had already spent a sum of about Rs. 85,000 on account of the establishment of an Intermediate College and as such he said, he did not know why Government could not comply with his prayer. He finally requested that at least in the present year, a Science Section might be established there.

MR. D S. MALLAPPA, in supporting the prayer, observed that the necessary Science equipment was already there and it would not be difficult for Government to open a Science Section.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was an Entrance Class there, previously and when the Professor of Physics of the Central College inspected the class, he reported that the equipment for Science was not sufficient. The University Council seemed to have resolved that the Intermediate College at Tumkur might be abolished from July 1931. Moreover, in Mysore and Bangalore, the colleges would be under the direct supervision of the Professors, which advantage Tumkur did not have.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that Tumkur was very near to Bangalore and the professors could very easily supervise the working.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA said that the cost would be heavy and that the University could not afford it.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the representation would be considered by Government after the Senate considered the question.

No. 88.—Management of Municipal High Schools in the State.

Messrs. T. S. Mangesha Rao, Sagar Taluk; J. Sivarudrappa and N. Gurulingappa, Honnali Taluk; G. C. Mahalingappa, Shimoga Municipality and A. S. Murigappa, Shimoga Taluk.

MR. T. S. MANGESHA RAO observed that at present the newly started Municipal High Schools were managed by Government through the Managing Committees appointed for the purpose. Though they were called Municipal Institutions, the Municipalities concerned had no control over the said institutions. In fact, beyond their being pay-masters, no responsibility devolved on them. The principle underlying the establishment of such High Schools was the achievement of "Educational Swaraj." Hence, he prayed that (1) the Managing Committees be abolished, (2) the full responsibility of managing the High Schools be given over to the Municipalities, (3) Government contribute once for all some fixed permanent annual grant as in the Madras Presidency instead of varying contributions made from time to time for recurring and non-recurring charges, and (4) the control of Government be restricted purely to departmental and academical matters such as courses of study, etc.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there was no such departmental control.

MR. T. S. MANGESHA RAO then said that if the Committee wanted to purchase certain necessary things, previous sanction of the Deputy Director was necessary. And this was a great inconvenience to them.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if an equipment grant was required, the Department should have a list of the requirements beforehand and that was the practice in regard to grants to all aided schools.

MR. T. S. MANGESHA RAO said that in regard to the farm, the Department gave a sum not exceeding Rs. 50. But, if the Municipality took some interest in the development of that farm, he enquired why Government should not give more.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that under the existing orders, it was only half the cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per section that would be granted. He added that the

Scheme was an experimental measure. The control over High School education had not been given to any other Municipality in the State.

MR. T. S. MANGESHA RAO thought that when the Municipalities were the pay-masters, they should have some control over the management of the High Schools. At present, under the existing orders, no expenditure should be incurred without the consent of the Deputy Director and that the Municipality was not entrusted with any kind of management. He pleaded that at least, as an experimental measure, the management should be given to the Sagar Municipality.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to refer the matter to the Director of Public Instruction. He assured the member that the Government did not want to unduly hamper the Municipality, or the Committee of Management. He also observed that the expenditure on the High School was not entirely borne by the Municipality but that the District Board also contributed a part.

MR. T. S. MANGESHA RAO enquired why the District Board should be asked to contribute at all. In his opinion, it would be better if the Government enhanced their own grants.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to do so. The present scheme was an experimental measure. It was started only one or two years back and that it was inexpedient to pull it up by roots in such a short time. He, however, promised that the Director of Public Instruction would be requested to look into the matter.

No. 89.—Introduction of vocational subjects to Middle and High Schools.

Messrs. G. C. Mahalingappa, Shimoga Municipality; A. S. Murigappa, (Shimoga Taluk; N Gurulingappa and J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk and Basettappa, Chennagiri Taluk.

It was prayed that arrangements be made for teaching vocational subjects, such as agriculture, industry and arts in Middle Schools and High Schools.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was the idea of Government also to provide for vocational training in all Middle and High Schools, that at present 58 practical instruction classes had been attached to some of the Middle Schools in subjects like Agriculture, Carpentry, Weaving, etc., and vocational classes had been attached to

certain High Schools in weaving and other subjects, that the question of further extension of the vocational classes was one which involved funds and that more classes of the kind might be opened as funds became available.

No. 131.—Block system of cultivation under Irwin Canal.

Messrs. M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya Taluk ; B. Channappa, Yedatore Taluk ; V. Bandiah, Nanjangud Taluk ; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk ; Junjappa *alias* Puttasamiah, Malavalli Taluk ; Sanganbasappa, Chamarajnagar Municipality ; T. S. Allikhan, Minority Interest ; H. C. Rayappa, Minority Interest ; Patel Lingegowda Krishnarajapet Taluk ; Chiklingegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk; Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam Taluk; H. C. Dasappa, Special Interest; B. S. Puttasamiah, T.-Narsipur Taluk; D. Banumiah, Special Interest ; N Siddalingadevaru, Seringapatam Taluk ; Chikkegowda, Malavalli Taluk ; Doddayajaman Puttanayaka, Minority Interest ; Puttananjiah, Malavalli Municipality; S. Thimmegowda, Krishnarajapet Taluk ; and S. C. Mallaiya, Mandya Taluk.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA represented that the recommendation of the Irwin Canal Advisory Committee for the introduction of the block system of cultivation under this canal by making it obligatory on the raiyats to grow paddy in one year, sugar-cane in the next year and dry crops in the year following might not be approved by the Government. His reasons were that there were neither experts of the Agricultural Department in the Committee nor such an expert had been consulted.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that under the system proposed, the raiyats had to grow paddy in one year, sugar-cane in the next year, and dry crops in the year following. The main object of the scheme was, he said, to economise water and get the maximum benefit both to the raiyats and the Government by developing the cultivation of the most valuable crops on scientific lines and to carry out that object some kind of discipline would be necessary. If facilities were arranged and necessary help given, then, he said, the raiyats would be able to understand the advantages of the system. He said that this system was similar to that of rotation of crops now practised under the Bannur tank where it was called as 'Hanta' and which, experienced people of the locality said, was very advantageous. He added that the system was also tried in Poona.

Continuing, he observed that the whole proposal was under the consideration of the Government and that all possible difficulties would be considered and necessary modifications made before the system was finally introduced.

In this connection, the first point to be considered was how far the lands under the Irwin Canal would be useful for the growth of sugar-cane. For this, he said, that an Officer of the Department of Agriculture and one from the Department of Public Works would be deputed to examine the conditions of fertility of the lands, etc., under the Irwin Canal and submit a report on the matter within two months and that that report would be examined by the Irwin Canal Advisory Committee after which alone, Government would decide the point.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA enquired whether there were any non-officials on the Committee.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there were Messrs. S C. Malliah, B. Narasinga Rao, Nanjunda-raj Urs and a few others also on the Committee.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA then enquired whether there were any experts of the Department of Agriculture on the Committee.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there were none. He, however, promised to include an officer of the Department on the Committee.

MR. N. Y. PISSAY enquired as to the rate of assessment that was proposed to be levied.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the assessment would be either at the average rate or according to the crop. He thought that the former would be better from the point of view of accounts. At Marikanve also average rate was employed.

MR. VEMA REDDY thought that there was always a guarantee of the supply of water there and as such it was necessary to levy *tari* rates alone. In the Kolar District, for instance, even where there was no guarantee of water, *tari* rates had been fixed. He thought that such invidious distinctions should not be made by Government in the levy of the assessment.

MR. VENKATARAME GOWDA and MR. PUTTASAMIAH said that the difficulty of getting sufficient seed for such a large extent of land should also be considered by Government.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that people did not say that the rate to be levied by Government would be high. But, how far the present system of triennial rotation would be advantageous to the raiyats was the point to be examined. As there would be about 120,000 acres of land below the canal, it would be necessary to bring an extent of 40,000 acres under each crop. If *Bangar* lands entered into this

calculation, for the first three years there would be no crop at all and hence it would not be just to compel people to grow only a particular crop on that land. In these circumstances, he thought that the proposed restriction as to the crop to be raised at a particular season should be removed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the rotation of crops was necessary in order that there might be a regular supply of water. That was an important factor to be considered.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that there was no objection to Government exercising the control but no sort of restrictions should be placed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that water in the reservoir being limited it was necessary that it should be used economically. If that were done, he said the water now available was sufficient for the crops mentioned. Otherwise not.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again at 12 noon the next day.